

## The Sun.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## Thatcher and Destruction.

To lead a forlorn hope for the sake of a principle is the finest proof of moral fortitude. Some of the great heroes of history have done that thing and have earned thereby unending glory.

To fling away principle and seek or accept the leadership of a forlorn hope for the sake of a personal advertisement, is proof of nothing more than inordinate vanity or congenital damnation.

We wonder whether this sentiment is contained in any of the books of reference in the library at Wolfert's Roost.

Perhaps the Hon. JOHN BOYD THATCHER of Albany flatters himself that history will regard his performance, including the deglutition of his noble declaration for honest money at Saratoga less than three months ago, as a sacrifice of self in order to save the Democracy of the Empire State.

The way to preserve the State organization of the Democracy for future usefulness was to use the axe and not the towel. As it is, thanks to stupidity, cowardice, and treachery combined, the State is dragged on in the wake of the doomed ship, and in the stern sits a somewhat ridiculous figure, with impotent hands upon the tiller.

## Popocratic Lies.

For bold, impudent lying, the permanent Chairman of the Buffalo Convention, Mr. H. H. ROCKWELL, excels his master BRYAN in the proportion of 16 to 1. Here are some of the utterances in his speech yesterday:

"What was the system of bimetallicism which prevailed prior to 1873? It was the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms and without discrimination at a ratio of practically 16 to 1, exactly what is demanded by the Chicago platform."

"Neither silver nor gold has great intrinsic value. Their value is artificial, caused by human desire. That desire is controlled by their monetary use, and that alone. The value of gold rests in the confidence that man has in a Government that will recognize its monetary use and stamp it as money. While men had that confidence, the value of gold was at a value when it was coined, just as gold has continued to be. It was because the Government withdrew that recognition, discriminated against silver, and refused to coin or receive it, that people lost faith in silver, and its value as compared with gold depreciated."

"The value of a gold dollar rests alone on the faith and credit of the Government, and under restored bimetallicism the value of a silver dollar would rest on the same basis."

"A dollar in gold today will buy twice as much common commodity as it would prior to 1873. It will buy twice as much land."

Every one of these extracts embodies a falsehood. From 1884 to 1873 the "free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver" resulted in the coinage of only a little more than 5,000,000 standard silver dollars, or an average of 125,000 a year, the number one year being as small as 1,100. Silver was used during all that period for subsidiary coin and scarcely anything else. The assertion that the value of gold and silver is derived from their use as money, is putting the cart before the horse. They are used as money because they are valuable, and are not valuable because they are used as money. Legislation can no more add to their value or diminish it than it can add to or diminish the value of copper and iron. The assertion that a dollar in gold will buy, to-day, twice as much land as it would buy in 1873, is as ridiculously untrue, that nobody in his senses would dare to make it except a Popocrat. It might as well be said that a dollar in gold will buy twice as much labor as it did in 1873, but that lie was a little too much even for a Popocrat.

Altogether, Mr. ROCKWELL's speech demonstrates the desperation of his party, and their abandonment of common sense.

## The Silent Feud Between the Populist Candidates.

The irrepressible TOM WATSON spoke on Wednesday at Lincoln, Neb., the home of his friend BILLY. On the same afternoon BILLY delivered his one hundred and thirty-third campaign speech at Asheville, N. C., which is not very far from TOM's own country. Comparing the reports of the two efforts, we should say that TOM's speech was by far the abler production. It was forcible, in its way, and it manifested the originality of utterance, and some reliance upon the orator's own individuality, qualities noticeably absent from the campaign addresses of TOM's Protean associate. Probably after reading TOM's speech, or hearing it, BILLY could get up and deliver one in the same style nearly if not quite as good, but that would be due merely to his uncommon mimetic powers, and not to his own intellectual or rhetorical initiative. BILLY would imagine himself TOM for the time being, lose himself in the rôle of WATSON, and produce a pretty fair imitation of the Watsonian peculiarities. That is the way his mind and his mouth always work; he is perpetually an impersonator of somebody else. Of course TOM, as an original and not a second-hand orator, is the more respectable figure of the two.

What we observe particularly in these simultaneous speeches of the Populist candidates is that although TOM was addressing BILLY's fellow townsmen and BILLY was speaking almost within hearing distance of TOM's neighbors in Georgia, neither associate had a word of compliment for the other. The personal animosities to be expected under such circumstances were wanting. There was a total absence of the mutual bows and pleasing smiles which ordinary courtesy required. If the two Populist orators had been fierce political rivals, instead of being political partners with the same interests at stake, they could not have ignored each other more contemptuously.

New, although our sympathies are rather with TOM, as the littler customer, more forcible character, and franker denegator of the pair, and compels us to assign to him, and not to BILLY, the blame for this curious and probably unprecedented state of affairs. TOM WATSON has very little personal vanity and a considerable sense of humor. BILLY is all vanity and no humor. If TOM had assumed at the beginning a reverent attitude toward his associate, and had treated him as his superior on the ticket and as a statesman entitled to serious consideration, BILLY would have thought the world of TOM. We should now see the two leaders travelling together in the same private car and speaking to admiring crowds from the same rear platform instead of going it alone, each keeping as far from the other as geography permits.

But TOM's sense of humor destroyed at the very start any hope of harmonious relations. He was printing a Populist news-

paper down in Georgia when the Populists got possession of the Democratic National Convention and nominated BRYAN on a Populist platform. He knew BILLY through and through, having served with him in Congress. On the very day when TOM WATSON himself was nominated for Vice-President at St. Louis, the first place on the ticket being left blank to be filled in later, TOM's presence at Atlanta was grinding out at a mighty rate TOM's real opinion of BILLY.

For example, TOM quoted with glee the remark of a Nebraska delegate to Chicago, that "the hardest thing BILLY BRYAN will have to do to contend against will be the necessity of keeping his mouth shut." In another place in that number of TOM's paper BILLY was mentioned as "a man of immature judgment, who would constitute an extra-hazardous risk as head of the national Government." BILLY "lacks depth and breadth," explained TOM, "in black and type. Above his own signature on the editorial page, TOM quoted some of BILLY's profoundest utterances on silver, and demanded, satirically: "What does Mr. BRYAN really mean to say? We doubt if he himself knows." And after much more of the same sort, designed to exhibit BILLY to the Populist congregation as a bundle of incapacity and amusing conceit, TOM recorded with a chuckle this prediction as to BILLY's part in the campaign: "The Democratic plan seems to be that BRYAN is to run the windmill."

BILLY has run the windmill. He has likewise proved his inability to keep his mouth shut. He has likewise demonstrated to everybody's satisfaction the immaturity of his judgment, and the shallowness and narrowness of his intellect. But the very fact that events have proved the truthfulness of TOM's early prognostications, and justified his original estimate of BILLY's character, makes it all the harder for the latter to think of the former, or to hear his name mentioned, or to see it in print, without experiencing emotions that render impossible even the pretence of amicable personal relations between Populist Number One and Populist Number Two. So when TOM goes to Lincoln he has no eulogistic phrases to bestow upon his associate; he has already fully expressed his sentiments concerning BILLY. And BILLY has no kind or graceful word for TOM when he stands upon the Blue Mountains with his face toward Georgia, and opens for the one hundred and thirty-third time in the present campaign, the only part of himself which does not lack breadth.

## New York City's Congressmen.

Under the apportionment made by the Legislature on the basis of the Federal census of 1890, the city of New York with the two adjacent counties of Richmond and Westchester has ten Representatives in the lower House of Congress. Richmond county cast at last year's State election 4,700 Democratic, 3,700 Republican, and 16 Populist votes. Westchester county cast 13,700 Republican, 12,000 Democratic, and 87 Populist votes. The politics of Richmond county, or Staten Island, and of Westchester county are controlled to a very considerable extent by men doing business in this city; and under the terms of the Greater New York bill as passed in March, the whole of the county of Richmond is to be consolidated with the Greater New York.

The last general Congress election, or the first to be held in these Congress districts as now constituted, took place in 1894 under political conditions totally dissimilar from those which exist in New York at present. Five of the ten districts were carried by Republican candidates, and one district was so closely disputed that the result resulted, terminating favorably to the claims of the Republican candidate, Mr. MITCHELL. The other four districts returned the regular Democratic candidates.

In the Fifty-fifth Congress it is imperative that the city of New York should be represented by men standing steadfastly for the protection of the public credit and the integrity of the standard of coinage; and in five of the ten districts described, the Republicans have already put in nomination, or intend to nominate, hard-money, sound-money, and honest-money candidates, with every present prospect of their election by majorities large enough to render unavailing the opposition of Popocrats and Populists, or of both combined. In these five districts, in which the normal Republican vote would, under ordinary political divisions, be large enough to secure again the election of straight Republican candidates, the course of patriotic and honest-money Democrats is perfectly clear. They can, they should, and they will vote for the Republican nominees as the accredited representatives of the cause for which, in the view of Democrats and Republicans alike and of common-sense and conservative citizens generally, WILLIAM MCKINLEY stands.

The other five districts of the city and neighborhood are now represented by Democrats in the Fifty-fourth Congress, for in one of these, the Tenth Congress district, the Republican candidate, elected in 1894, died before taking his seat, and the present incumbent is a Democrat, chosen at last year's election by a plurality in excess of 5,000. They are all what are called "river districts," situated on the extreme east or west side of town. In so much of the Seventh Congress district as lies within the New York city boundary, the Democratic majority in 1894, when Governor MONROE and Senator HILL were at the head of the rival State tickets, was 3,400; the Democratic vote was 6,400 and the Republican 3,000, the proportion being, therefore, two to one. In the Ninth Congress district the Democratic vote was 13,000 and the Republican vote 7,200. In the Tenth Congress district the Democratic plurality was 2,500 in 1894, and last year, as we have seen, it was 5,000. In the Eleventh Congress district, now represented by the grotesque and diverting SULLIVAN, the Democratic majority in 1894 was over 2,000, and in the Twelfth Congress district, of which Col. GEORGE B. MCKEELAN, honest-money Democrat, is now the representative, the Democratic majority was 3,600.

These are districts in which the nomination of a Republican candidate for Congress as the champion and upholder of the hard-money cause would be attended with peril to that cause, if not with the probability of defeat, through the putting up of two rival hard-money candidates in each, the one a straight Republican and the other an honest-money Democrat. It has seemed to many of the leaders of the formidable and patriotic sound-money movement in the Democracy that if, in the five Congress districts of the city which are in ordinary fights either Republican or nearly so, the endorsement of the Republican Congress candidates is judicious and desirable, the support of hard-money Democrats for Congress by the Republicans would be equally advantageous to the common cause in those five districts in which the Democratic vote predominates, and in which, because of past associations, voters are inclined to the support of Democrats rather than Republicans.

Such is said to be the political situation in several, if not all of these districts, not one of which would return a Popocrat silverite member if the honest-money Democrats and the honest-money Republicans should unite on candidates. A solid and unanimous hard-money delegation of hard-money Republicans and hard-money Democrats would be New York City's decisive answer to the incendiary assault begun in Chicago against its interests and against the interests of progressive, intelligent, and thrifty citizens everywhere; and such an answer would secure for the electorate of New York city the largest measure of recognition possible in Washington under the Administration of WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

## Why John Bull Grabs the Land.

According to the London Standard, the Governor of British Guiana, Sir AUGUSTUS W. L. HEMMING, has lately visited the region lately by Venezuela and overrun by England, in order to see whether it is really valuable. He finds that instead of being, as it has sometimes been called, a worthless swamp and fever hole, "not worth the risk of a diplomatic or any other sort of a quarrel," it is, in gold-bearing quartz, he is going, therefore, to lay his conclusions before Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in England, and it is hoped that his visit will have an important bearing upon the Government's attitude upon the Venezuela boundary dispute. The purpose, it would seem, is to induce England to hold the tract in controversy, rather than to encourage her to find out who, in the opinion of a fair and competent referee, rightfully owns it.

At one mine Sir AUGUSTUS HEMMING found that a yield of 775 ounces of gold had been reported as the result of the first ten days of crushing. This mine was "in the heart of the region claimed by Venezuela." The country, as described by a correspondent of the Standard, is "thickened with rivers as multifarious as the lines on the palm of the hand," and these, though somewhat perilous from floods, form the only highways, except for a short railway on the coast, and for the road recently cut, at Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's request, from Barima to Acaababai. On the savannas of the tableland, which are illimitable vistas of high grass, countless herds of cattle might graze. The trees of oak, gum, and of enormous height before their branches begin, are so closely packed that their interlacing arms form a dense roof of foliage and make up forests of a grandeur inconceivable to those who know only European woodlands.

Then, as to gold, it will be remembered that the English encroachments on Venezuelan territory, which caused the breaking off of diplomatic relations, began in the autumn of 1884. The Standard's correspondent shows that in that year, by placer mining, the returns of British Guiana mining record that 250 ounces of gold were obtained; the next year, 939; the next, 6,518; the next, 10,980; the next, 20,310; and so on, until last year 122,744 ounces were secured. In other words, "a few thousand negro miners and a few white managers have, by simply washing the alluvial, not by crushing quartz, produced 750,400 ounces of gold since 1884." The correspondent may not have in mind Lord SALISBURY's "40,000 English subjects" when he thus describes the mining adventures, but the point is that now not only placer mining is going on but that there is an abundance of rich gold-bearing quartz to be crushed.

The largest quantities of gold, frankly adds this authority, have come "from the Barima, the Cuyuni, and the Essequibo districts, the very area which Venezuela says belongs to her." The hopes of British Guiana for the future are therefore "contingent, in a large degree, upon the continued and secure possession of the whole of the territory between the Schomburgk line and the Essequibo." And it appears that the case is the more critical, because the sugar industry, "almost the sole industry of the colony," is under the European bounty system, on its last legs, and without some change in that system, will cease sooner or later to be carried on for export. Here is another reason why British Guiana should hold on to the mining regions, no matter to whom they belong. With the rich prospects there, "there need be no fear that when King Sugar has given his last gasp, the population will not be able to do without him."

Besides, this tract can be held without the hard work tried in Africa, "as there are no savage tribes to be dispossessed." The administration demands no such work as has been required from Col. Sir F. CARRINGTON south of the Zambesi, and from Sir H. H. JOHNSON on the shores of Lake Nyassa.

"Colonists and his king have no counterparts in the southern shores of the South American continent; there is no King PANGLOSS in the Brazilian hamper the trader or soldier the ground of the forest groves with the blood of human sacrifice; nor is there any use of 300,000 rifles and 100,000 cartridges. The country has to be dotted all further with police stations, and a dozen of such stations stretched along the Venezuelan and Brazilian frontiers with a Maxim gun at each end, and a detachment of British troops under the control of either Caracas or Rio de Janeiro, for life and property to be made as secure as in London itself. These are points well worthy of attention and development of the interior. That scheme it will be remembered, related exclusively to the northwest, the heart of the area claimed by Venezuela. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN wished to begin there."

Such calm proposals to hold on to all that Great Britain has grabbed explain why Venezuela, after years of entreaty, despaired of getting justice from that country, and appealed to the United States for aid. Not the slightest objection appears to be felt in England to describing this disputed area as the one

"claimed by Venezuela," only there must be no adjustment of that claim, except by awarding to Great Britain all the land which she has seized. Lord SALISBURY represents this view in refusing to refer to arbitration any districts "settled," and meanwhile the current appeal to British cupidity, by describing the richness of the region in gold and timber, as lead to more and more "settling," as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN describes it. In short, JOHN BULL will hold on to the land he has overrun, because it is worth holding on to.

## The Cost of an Education at Princeton.

The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Princeton University is likely to attract general attention to that institution. One of the subjects which is certain to be actual and inquiry will be into the cost of tuition and the results for that purpose, more especially when the worshiper knows that the whole business is a humbug. Mr. ROCKWELL only seemed to get down lower than usual with the crowd.

The power for good or ill lies in the Buffalo Convention, a commitment of 6,000 half cases from California, consisting of peaches, pears, and plums, arrived in London. They were of superior size and quality, and in the condition. Nevertheless, the selling price was very low. The peaches ranged from 84 cents to \$1.00; the plums from 72 to 84 cents; and the pears were disposed of at \$1.44. Large lots were taken by German and Russian buyers. It was said that prices were depressed on account of the abundance of French and English fruits in the London market.

The fourth consignment, which consisted of 4,300 half cases, was offered in London on August 21. The prices were again poor, buyers declaring that the fruits were overripe. Pears, 78 cents to \$1.32; peaches, \$1.08 to \$1.08, and plums, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

A week later 5,000 half cases arrived in London from California. Prices were even lower than in the previous consignment. Peaches, 72 cents to \$1.04; pears, 48 cents to 84 cents; plums, 48 cents to \$2.04 for a very superior quality. There were again great quantities of French and English fruits in the London market.

In the first week of the present month of September, a consignment of 6,000 half cases from California was put up at auction in London. The prices realized were better than at the previous week's sale, owing to a scarcity in the market. Peaches, \$1.08 to \$1.32; pears, 90 cents to \$1.32; plums, \$1.74. All the fruits were excellent, excepting a lot of elegant small ones which were small and hard and brought only 78 cents.

The reports of later sales are not at hand. The prices obtained at the several sales since the first consignment was delivered in July have certainly been discouraging to the California growers, who have been selling their fruit at a loss. Last year's prices were poor, and this year's also have been poor.

There is always a demand in England for good fruit, and the California growers, who are now suffering from a glut of fruit, are looking for a market in the United States. The California growers of the East in sending more of their fruit to the United States, especially to the West, are looking for a market in the United States. The California growers of the East in sending more of their fruit to the United States, especially to the West, are looking for a market in the United States.

It is difficult to see how the risks and the expenses of the transportation of the more perishable fruits, such as peaches, pears, and plums, and the Atlantic Ocean can be greatly reduced. Within a few years there has, indeed, been a marked improvement in the facilities for the transportation of fruit to the United States. The California growers of the East in sending more of their fruit to the United States, especially to the West, are looking for a market in the United States.

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furnishes the enemy with money, which is turned into ammunition, and so he, too, would make war against the crops. It may be imagined what the condition of the beautiful island must become, with all forces thus combined to ruin it. But it is also a revelation of the military weakness of Spain that she turns her activities into this channel. With operations against the patriot armies so fruitless, a show of resolution and energy is kept up by WYLLER's purposes against the crops. But the indications now are that the plan originally ascribed to him will not be fully carried out.

A friend of ours at New Whetcom, Wash., sends us an extract from the Champion of that place, a so-called newspaper, which alleges that "CHARLES A. DANA of THE NEW YORK SUN virtually gives up the fight, and is now engaged in advising people what to do after the free coinage of silver is established."

Who the editor of the Champion is we do not know, and we do not care, except as we must regard his case with sadness. He is a liar for whom no hope is visible. "Their part shall be the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

Mr. JOHN BOYD THATCHER of Albany must be one of those men who had rather be kicked into notoriety than to be simply an honest man faithful to his principles. Bah! But New York politics will be rid of him after this canvass.

Was it necessary for Mr. H. H. ROCKWELL, the permanent Chairman at Buffalo, to grovel so completely as he did in his worship of the silver idol? Perhaps so; the greatest self-abasement seems to be requisite for that purpose, more especially when the worshiper knows that the whole business is a humbug. Mr. ROCKWELL only seemed to get down lower than usual with the crowd.

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## CALIFORNIA FRUITS IN ENGLAND.

Another Year of Disappointment for Growers and Shippers.

The shipment of California fruits to London this year began about the middle of the month of July, and consisted of a consignment of 4,000 boxes of pears and plums from Sacramento and transported over sea in the American line steamship St. Louis. English buyers had been rendered cautious by their experiences in other years, and the prices obtained for the fruits in London market were unsatisfactory to the sellers. Complaint was made that some of the boxes were damaged, and that both the pears and the plums were too small to command good prices. The average selling price of the pears, which were Bartlett's, was \$1.38 to \$1.80 per box of 50 pounds, and the plums were sold at \$1.80 per box. Making allowance for freight, insurance, and cost of handling, the prices realized were lower than those then prevalent here.

At the sale in London on the last day of July the pears brought \$1.38 to \$1.80, while the plums brought \$2.28, an advance upon the price at the previous sale.

The second consignment, which consisted of 4,300 half cases, was offered in London on August 21. The prices were again poor, buyers declaring that the fruits were overripe. Pears, 78 cents to \$1.32; peaches, \$1.08 to \$1.08, and plums, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

A week later 5,000 half cases arrived in London from California. Prices were even lower than in the previous consignment. Peaches, 72 cents to \$1.04; pears, 48 cents to 84 cents; plums, 48 cents to \$2.04 for a very superior quality. There were again great quantities of French and English fruits in the London market.

In the first week of the present month of September, a consignment of 6,000 half cases from California was put up at auction in London. The prices realized were better than at the previous week's sale, owing to a scarcity in the market. Peaches, \$1.08 to \$1.32; pears, 90 cents to \$1.32; plums, \$1.74. All the fruits were excellent, excepting a lot of elegant small ones which were small and hard and brought only 78 cents.

The reports of later sales are not at hand. The prices obtained at the several sales since the first consignment was delivered in July have certainly been discouraging to the California growers, who have been selling their fruit at a loss. Last year's prices were poor, and this year's also have been poor.

There is always a demand in England for good fruit, and the California growers, who are now suffering from a glut of fruit, are looking for a market in the United States. The California growers of the East in sending more of their fruit to the United States, especially to the West, are looking for a market in the United States.

It is difficult to see how the risks and the expenses of the transportation of the more perishable fruits, such as peaches, pears, and plums, and the Atlantic Ocean can be greatly reduced. Within a few years there has, indeed, been a marked improvement in the facilities for the transportation of fruit to the United States. The California growers of the East in sending more of their fruit to the United States, especially to the West, are looking for a market in the United States.

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